

A new species of *Talinum* from Trans-pecos Texas

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In July of 1932 the author collected numerous specimens of an apparently undescribed species of *Talinum* in the Chisos Mountains of Western Texas. The plant was found in one locality scattered on the dry, grassy, sloping banks of a southwesterly directed arroyo at about 6500 feet altitude. Two specifically undesignated specimens of the same plant in the herbarium of the University of Texas prove that it had been collected previously by Dr. M. S. Young as follows: "Summit of Mt. Livermore, Davis Mountains, August 15, 1914," and "Very abundant on high, rocky slopes, Pine Canyon, Guadalupe Mountains, Texas, August 15, 1916." The range of this plant, then, is the mountains of Western Texas and probably of Southeastern New Mexico and Northern Mexico.

The material is very distinct from other species examined and from the descriptions of Mexican species.¹ The most closely related species seems to be *Talinum calycinum* Engelm., which differs materially in having a long peduncle, somewhat longer leaves, and a relatively longer style as compared with the filaments. For this new species is proposed the name *Talinum Youngae* in recognition of Dr. Young's much earlier collection of the plant and of her tireless work in a country which was then relatively unsettled and must have confronted her with many hardships. A description follows:

Talinum Youngae sp. nov. Perennial from a much branched, large, fleshy root; glabrous; stems several, leafy, spreading, typically branched and 8 to 10 cm. tall (rarely as short as 6 or as tall as 15); leaves densely but evenly distributed, not rosette-like, sessile, the upper linear, nearly terete, 10 to 28 mm. long and 1 to 2 mm. broad, the lower shorter, broader, and manifestly more flat, each (regardless of position on the stem) subtended by a free, flattened margin extending entirely around the base below the point of attachment; peduncles axillary, 3 to 15 mm. long (usually 10 or less), 1 to 3 flowered (usually 3); pedicels 10 to 20 mm. long, each with 2 acute bracelets about

¹ Rose and Standley, *Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb.*, vol. 13, pt. 8, 1911. Wilson, *N. Am. Flora*, vol. 21, pt. 4, 1932.

2.5 mm. long inserted below the middle, the cluster subtended by 2 acute bracts 4 to 5 mm. long; sepals 6 to 8 mm. long and about 5 mm. broad, acute, ovoid-lanceolate, hyaline margined; petals about 12 mm. long and 8 mm. broad, spreading, light rose; stamens about 18 with filaments 4 to 5 mm. long; ovary 1 mm. long or more, ovoid; styles less than 1.5 mm. long, entirely united, and early deciduous; stigma capitate; fruit elliptical, about 4 mm. long and 3 mm. broad; seeds smooth, slightly angular but not concentrically ridged.

Talinum Youngae sp. nov. Perenne, glabrum 8–10 cm. altum; folia sessilia, 10–28 mm. longa et 1–2 mm. lata, superiora linearia, subteretia, inferiora latiora plana, omnia margine libera complanata sustenta; pedunculi axillares 1–3-flori, 3–15 mm. longi; pedicelli 10–20 mm. longi; sepala ovoideo-lanceolata, 6–8 mm. longa; petala pallide rosea, 12 mm. longa, 8 mm. lata; stamina circa 18 filamentis, 4–5 mm. longis; ovarium ovoideum, 1 mm. longum; styli minores quam 1.5 mm. longi, omnino connati, mox decidui; stigma capitatum; fructus ellipticus, circa 4 mm. longus; semina laevia, paulo angulata.

The type specimen (Mueller no. 8571) collected July 6, 1932 in "Upper Cat-tail Canyon," Chisos Mountains, is deposited in the herbarium of the University of Texas, and a co-type in the herbarium of the Field Museum of Natural History. Dr. Young's notations indicate that a duplicate of her collection from the Davis Mountains is deposited in the herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden under the number 57.

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